CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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Commission No

121

MIMORANDUM FOR: Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT:

Lee Harvey OSWALD's Access to Classified Information About the U-2

1. Reference is made to your letter, dated 13 April 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey OSWALD, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba", and to the attachment which contained statements made by one, Dugane J. HCBES, EMC. USN. Your letter requested certain adarmation regarding subject's Laurine assignment at the Neval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan, in 1957 and 1958. The remarks furnished below are addressed to the contents of your letter and to the statements in the attachment.

- 2. The Atsugi Naval Air Station is located approximately 35 miles south and west of Tokyo, Japan. At the time in quantica, Atsugi was a "closed" base in the sense that American and indigenous personnel entering the Station were required to possess official identification cards. Within the Station, the flight line areas were restricted, as is the case of all such Stations, and certain hangar areas were further restricted for the performance of classified functions.
- 3. The Joint Technical Advisory Croup (JTAC) occupied an area within the Chation, consisting of 20 to 25 individual residences, two Cormitories, an office area, a power plant, several Butler-type warehouses, and a cleb building used for recreation and a backelor officers' mess. The JTAG area was not closed, but it was located about 400 yards from the main

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Station area and sieve was no octation for the regularly a raise of Station personnel to visit the JIAC ores. The club was commonly to MAC personnel and their googse. Type of the living quarter were occupied by the Navy commanding officer and his deputy because the quarter set JIAC were of better quality than the housing accommodations provided at the Station.

- 4. TTAG air activities were conducted from a classified hangar area at one end of the flight I'me. GSWALD did not have access to this area. Prior to the time in question, MAG had been publicized by Radio Ocking as being a headquarters for American intelligence activity. For this reason, and breau c JTAG was obviously not a past of the Naval Air Station complement, there were rumors and goodly regarding the unit and its activities. This condition was regarded as normal under such circumstances. Being there at that time, CAWALD could have heard uch go stip: however, there is no information to indicate, nor in there reason to believe, that he obtained factual knowledge regarding STAG and its mission. (For your information, an incident involving the landing of a U-2 in a rice paddy in Managawa Prefecture, Japan, was reported in the proces and arcused some public interest. That incident, however, occurred in December 1959, which was one time after OSWALD had left Japan).
- 5. There were no Navy personnel assigned to JTAG. Moreover JTAG did not participate in, or transfer any of, its activities to a Station in Bangkok. Regarding the statement by HOBBS that a Navy Communder was recruiting Navy Personnel for an assignment in Bangkok, it is noted that the Navy at that time was conducting certain air reconnal sance activity from Atougi using other types of aircraft.
- 6. The following should be considered with respect to your source's assertions that OSWALD's equatron was in Cubi Toint, Philippine Islands in January 1953 where it kept its general what the source now knows to have been a hangar for a U-2 displant, and that the soundron was back in Atsugt, Japan in May 1958. The term "U-2" was not known rublicly and did not gain world-wide retoristy until the ill-fated Towers mission some two years later. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the term "U-2" would have meant anything to CCVALD, even if he had heard it and had been able to identify the term with any increase at Cubi Point, at Atsugt or anywhere else.

- To summarise: There is no evidence or indication that COVALO had any association with, or access to, the JTAC operation or its program in Japan. This applies also to information regarding the U-2 or its interior. Even if COVALO had seen a U-2 aircraft at Atongi or elsewhere, this fact would not have been considered unusual nor have constituted a breach of security. Limited public exposure of the craft itself -- but not of its nomenclature or mission -- was accepted as a necessary wisk. It is most unlikely that COVALO had the necessary prerequisites to differentiate between the U-2 and other aircraft engaged in classified missions which were similarly visible at Atongi at the same time.
- 8. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

(Signal) Skind Below Richard Helma Deputy Director for Flans

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CC-President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

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